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VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1881. NUMBER 47.

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OUR ANCIENT HALL.

Dear the lessons, high the precepts
Taught within our ancient hall—
Faith in God, the great Creator,
Love to men as brothers all;
Faith and Hope to cheer us onward
As we travel life's rough way,
Love to light our path of duty
To a bright unending day.

Let us, like true-hearted Masons,
Ever guard her fair renown;
As our sires bequeathed its stainless,
Stainless let us hand it down.
Thus a smile of kind approval
From the Master we shall gain,
And our lives, howe'er so humble,
Shall not have been lived in vain.

Masonic Magazine.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS ON JOHN BROWN.

A gentleman having shown Frederick Douglass an original letter from John Brown, received the following acknowledgment:

MY DEAR SIR: You have made me very much obliged to you for the letter of John Brown. Every line and syllable written by the grand old hero has an especial interest for me. About the time this letter of his was written he was living with me in Rochester, N. Y., and hence letters for him were directed to my care. There were reasons growing out of his "Free State Work" in Kansas which made it necessary at that time to avoid publicity. I never had under my roof at any time such an incarnation of justice and the true martyr spirit as when John Brown lived with me. He was a constant thorn in my side. I could not help feeling that this man's zeal in the cause of my enslaved people was holier and higher than mine. I could speak for my race—he could fight for my race. I could live for my race—John Brown could die for my race. My zeal was bounded by time; his stretched away into the silent depths of eternity. His call to me was "come up higher," and not being ready to rise to his height his calls troubled me; still I was drawn to him—loved him. He was one of the few men I have met with the greatness of whose soul grew upon me the more I saw of him. Thanks to Ingalls and to Edmunds—the two noble Senators, one speaking for free and glorious Kansas and the other for Vermont, (whose green mountains were in the darkest days of slavery too sacred to liberty to tolerate the footprints of a slave hound)—for the stinging rebuke they gave to the Senator who tried to stamp upon the grave of John Brown. But I only meant to thank you, which I do most heartily, for calling my attention to this letter of the glorious old hero and martyr.

Very truly yours,
FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

NITRO-GLYCERINE AS A PACIFICATOR.

It is not imposible that the most dangerous explosive known to man may yet become one of the most valued conservators of peace. Nitro-glycerine is coming into use as a medecine, and who will dare to use personal violence toward any living receptacle of so sensitive a force? Hereafter the lonely pedestrian who is followed by the footpad need not draw his pistol or raise his cane in self-defence; he need only hie him to the nearest lamppost, so as to be in plain light, and there calmly swallow a nitro-glycerine lozenge and smile sarcastically upon the baffled pursuer. A party of young fellows starting on a Saturday night carouse, yet preferring not to pound one another and be taken to the station house, need only take some nitro-glycerine in advance of the first drink; from that time forth each man will exhibit a most touching regard for the welfare of his companions. The policeman would not dare to club the sick man whom he is dragging to the station house as a drunkard, for who knows how much of the potent compound the invalid may have taken? The innovation will have its drawbacks; no mother will dare to spank her baby if the naughty little thing has lately taken nitro-glycerine, and no man will dare to kick a tramp away from the front door unless satisfied that the fellow has not been given a dose of the new medicine at a dispensary, for an exploded tramp would not be exactly ornamental to the sidewalk. Put nitro-glycerine into all whiskey, tea and coffee and violence will forever cease on the face of the earth.—N. York. Herald.

WHITTAKER'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

THE CADET GIVING HIS REASONS WHY HE WAS FOUND DEFICIENT IN HIS STUDIES.

The protracted cross-examination of Cadet Whittaker was closed yesterday. No facts heretofore unknown were brought to light, but the Judge-Advocate endeavored to show inconsistencies and contradictions in various statements of the cadet. At one point the examination was directed to the reasons why Whittaker did not call more loudly for help, which were that he was afraid of bringing down the vengeance of his assailants, and that he did not know whether or not they had left the building. Major Gardner asked:

"Are you a candidate for a commission in the Army?

"I am, sir."

"Is courage considered a necessary requisite for such a commission?"

"I believe it is."

"You thought this outrage a dishonor to yourself?"

"Not to myself, but to my assailants."

"Well, it was dishonorable. Now, being a candidate for a commission, do you not think it would have been a more honorable course to disregard the threats of death?"

"No, sir; that would have ended my candidacy."

After General Miles had reproved the laughter of the audience, the Judge Advocate went on:

"Whom do you suspect to have been your assailants?"

"Cadets Blake, Burnett and Macdonald."

"Why do you suspect them?"

"They are the only cadets with whom I had personal difficulties."

"What was there in the character of Lieutenant Burnett that led you to suspect him?"

"His aversion to me."

"What was the cause of his aversion?"

"Race prejudice, sir."

"Has not the testimony of Mr. Burnett about the way in which you were tied and about other particulars helped to create your suspicion against him?"

"I do not think so, sir."

"Do you claim the right to choose your own associates, Mr. Whittaker?"

"I think I do, sir."

"Do you know whether there may not be something in your manners and habits that would cause the aversion of which you speak?"

"There may be."

"Might not that account for the outrage?"

"I do not think so."

"What do you mean by ostracism, Mr. Whittaker?"

"Proscription."

"What do you mean by proscription."

"Being set aside; let alone; refused notice."

"You have evidently looked at the word in the dictionary?"

"I don't think I have."

"Do you think you have a right to demand that the cadets should associate with you?"

"No sir; nor do I wish their association."

"Did you know at the time of the alledged assault that you were in danger of not passing your examinations?"

"I did not, sir."

"Were you found deficient in philosophy at the previous June examination?"

"I was found so."

"Did not the fact that you were deficient before make you still apprehensive of failure?"

"I did not say I was deficient."

"What did you say?"

"I said I was found deficient."

"Were you not deficient?"

"No, sir."

"You think you were proficient?"

"I know I was proficient."

"Why, then, do you think the officers pronounced you deficient at the June examination?"

"To get rid of me, and end the Whittaker case."—Christian Recorder.

Secretary Kirkwood, without any theory about it, has instituted the best possible method of civil-service reform. He employs the new clerks allotted to the Pension office on proper recommendations from members of Congress who know them, gives them a trial of sixty days, and will then dismiss those not competent and retain those who are.—Ex.

THE MINEING COUNTRY.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

Dear Sir—I should have written to you before this according to promise but have failed to do so until now, I hope however, I will be excused for my shortcomings and will promise to do better in the future. Just now we are having some lovely weather for so mountanious a country. The eastern arrivals about now are quite numerous, but not so much so as last spring. I never saw so many people thronging to one place in all my life before as there was to Leadville this April a year ago, although business that was partly suspended during the winter has again opened up, many of the best paying mines that did not work a full force of men during the winter, have within the last few days, been increasing their force, and some of the lesserlights that did not put out any one during the bad weather, are now actively at work making preparations to begin work in earnest. The smelters, most of them, have been running all winter but not so extensively as they are now. Prospectors who have claims that must be worked soon, can be seen making the necessary arrangements to pull-out for the neighborhood in which their claims are situated that they may get their assessments worked in order that they may have some leisure time to go in search of something new. The prospectors life is one of many hardships; on him the success of the State greatly depends. As a general thing one does not see many men from the different Southern States here.

There are a few colored people here from Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, the majority of whom are women. There is, just now, some probability of serious troubles between the residents of Gurnison county, and the *Ute* Indians that occupy a part of that county, the citizens, however, are making preparations for their mutual protections. It is well enough for an agent to report to the department that all is well, but it is a fact patent to all, that just when good citizens are pursuing their daily avocations and not expecting anything of the kind, that these outrages occur, then comes the vague excuses from the agents that the citizens were the first agressors, as in the case of Young Jackson. The snow is fast leaving, many of the valleys and hill sides are free from it. There has been within the last few days, a complete revolution in our city affairs—the Democrats, who fancied they had a lease of power, was completely routed in every work and corner, and the result is the inauguration of a good wholesome city government in the place of one that had so far decayed that the people universally condemned it. I am glad to see that the exodus is dead as it were, my trip West has convinced me that it is better for the colored people to remain in the South, the many political wrongs that they have had to undergo will soon be righted. More again.

Respectfully,
W. H. GOENS.

Leadville, Col., April, 23th 1881.

HANDWRITING AND CHARACTERS.—You never take a pen in hand but you are showing something of your own characters. The very style of the handwriting is an element in the demonstration of character. The way in which a man dashes off a letter is very much the way in which a man uses his voice. There is a modulated ease in the tones of the handwriting. Without professing to be experts, like Messrs. Chabot and Netherclift, we can certainly gather a general idea of character from the handwriting. A minister was commenting on a very strong dispatch in the presence of his sovereign. "The language is strong," said the statesman, "but the writer does not mean it; he is irresolute." "Whence do you see irresolution?" said the king. "In his *n*'s and *g*'s, please your majesty." Only it is to be said that a great deal of humbug is often talked by people who profess to be judges of handwriting. I showed a professor of calligraphy a letter which I had received. He took a very unfavorable view of the hand writing. It was the handwriting of a man without learning, without genius, without feeling. "And now, sir," I said, "will you look at the signature? The letter was written by Lord Macaulay.—London Society.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

It is not our purpose to attempt a solution of the great social problem of the relation between capital and labor; nor, indeed, even to consider that grave question. Neither are we disposed to cavil at the means now being employed to secure the social advancement of those engaged in mechanical pursuits; nor, on the other hand, to admit the practicability or efficiency of all the movements made with a view to that end.

Without touching on the important questions of wages and hours, our present design is simply to call the attention of those engaged in the labor movements of the day to a most powerful agent for effecting their worthy objects, and one which connot be too zealously employed. We mean, the persistent application of individual effort to individual improvement. Moral, intellectual, and artistic improvement, in some degree, is within the reach of all; nor is it amiss—practical people though we be—to cultivate the "minor morals" of courtesy and bearing, with characterize the polished gentleman. The rough diamond is to be preferred to the glittering paste, but a high polish, while not affecting its intrinsic excellence, adds as well to its worth as to its beauty.

In all organizations, there will be found a disposition on the part of some individuals to lean on the society; to rely on the associated strength to sustain them, however incompetent they may be as workmen, or howsoever grossly their opportunities for self-improvement may have been neglected or abused. Fondly remembering the story of the bound rods, they fail to recognize the obvious fact that the bundle will be strong according to the stamina of its component parts, or weak in proportion to the number of its rotten members.

The impression that Labor (with deference to custom, we use the word as indicating bodily exertion only) can be elevated by Resolutions, is by far too prevalent. If a trade-union adopts certain rules, and succeeds in enforcing them, it seems to be inferred that the trade it represents is thereby elevated in the social scale. This, we think, is a fundamental error. Elevation and depression are merely comparative terms applied to some real or imaginary standard. Strictly speaking, it is only when a class rises above the average of mankind, in personal character and in intellectual power, that it can be truly said to be elevated. But, even were this not so, is it not clear that advanced wages, reduction in the number of working hours, compulsory membership in unions, and restriction in the number of apprentices, all combined, cannot, of themselves, establish or maintain the dignity of labor? The average personal worth of those engaged in any calling must determine the status of that calling. The workman gives his character to his trade.

If this statement be correct, it follows that the aim of each workman should be, above all, to make himself a master of his business, and to cultivate his mind by every means that he can employ. Happily, God has created but few who cannot achieve the mastery of some mechanical pursuit; and, fortunately, we live in a country so stocked with libraries and so flooded with cheap literature, and, withal, in communities so active, that there is no man, not cursed with imbecility, who cannot wring usurious interest out of the talent entrusted to his care. He may become educated, if not learned.

Let us not be misunderstood. We have been too long and too intimately associated with the laboring-classes not to be aware of the amount of intelligence they possess. But, in consequence of that association, we have too much respect for their common sense to venture to assert that that intelligence is all that is desirable or attainable. Our sole object in this article is to urge the importance of self-culture—mechanical as well as intellectual—as being the primary and most important agent in the elevation of Labor.

While freely admitting that united action will prove most valuable as an adjunct, we hold that individual effort directed to individual improvement, is the only basis upon which the dignity of labor can be fairly asserted and permanently maintained.—Proof Sheet.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS AND BACK PAY.

The select committee on the payment of pensions, bounties and back pay, presented their report to the House near the close of the session. There are over 600 pages of testimony taken by them. The Committee does not report any bill or resolution, but leaves the matter for consideration of the next Congress. We commend the following extract from their report to the attention of our readers:

'From all the evidence before your committee, they are clearly of opinion that the successful management of this bureau of the government depends largely upon the personality of its chief: that it will be vigorous and efficient, or unsatisfactory and weak, according to the energy and capacity of the Commissioner. Under the law as it exists the Commissioner has very extended discretionary powers, as well in weighing the evidence as applying the law to the evidence furnished by claimants in support of their claims; the powers vested in him to execute the law and discharge the functions of his office are very large, and his means of enforcing the rules, regulations, and the law most thorough and sufficient.

The wide discretion and the abundance of power given to the Commissioner in the performance of the duties of his office casts upon him the special and serious responsibility of seeing that these duties are well and faithfully performed, and that the law regulating the subject of pensions be honestly and fairly administered; and we think that no changes in the law are necessary to secure a full, fair, and expeditious settlement of pending claims and the rejection of all fraudulent claims.

We deprecate the necessity of investigations of a secret nature, whereby the claimant may be deprived of a title to a pension, and we recommend the practice, so far as it is possible and consistent with the interests of the government, of giving notice of an investigation involving the rights of the soldier, and an opportunity of meeting witnesses who testify against him face to face, and of producing witnesses in rebuttal.

Your Committee are of the opinion that a court of pensions or a board of appeals or review (in no way under the control of, the Commissioner of Pensions) should be established to review the decisions of the Commissioner of Pensions in cases where claims have been rejected; such a tribunal would, without doubt, be of great benefit, not only to the government, but to the many unsuccessful applicants who are now practically without remedy."—Washington Courier.

LONGEVITY OF EXISTENCE.

There resides if this parish about seven miles from Natchitoches, an old negro man named Friday Atkins. He claims that he was born in 1747, in the State of North Carolina, thus making his age 134 years. He lived in North Carolina, twenty three years. He was then carried to Alabama where he resided sixty-seven years. From Alabama he was brought to DeSoto parish, La., living there twenty-four years. He was then moved into this parish where he has resided for the past twenty years. He is not at all feeble, but makes his own living now. Last year he raised two bales of cotton weighing 500 pounds each, and nearly enough corn to supply his wants. He complains that his eyesight is failing him, but says last year he shot nine birds out of the martins' nests, seldom missing them, but he cannot do it now. A number of persons know Friday Atkins and can testify to his being a very old man. Probably he is the oldest person living in this State and is undoubtedly a remarkable instance of longevity of years, in this rapid age of fast living and short existence.—Natchitoches Vindicator.

At a meeting of the Educational League, in Paris, Gambetta insisted upon the necessity of developing and perfecting universal suffrage by univesal education.

Getting Even.—American pork has been excluded from Turkey. The only way to "get even" is for Americans to go back on turkey.—Cleveland Herald.

The warm days have come at last, and the streets are clean. Even the doctors shrink from the results.—N. Y. Mail.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1881.

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☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

The electric light ordinance has been vetoed by the Mayor.

Our special Washington correspondence arrived to late for this issue, but will appear in our next.

We are under obligations to the G. U. O. of O. F. for complimentaries to their Grand Pic Nic on May 10th.

The matter relating to the organization of the school board will receive special attantion in our next issue.

We would inform our friends who are desirous of recognition through our columns that in the distribution of complimentaries, the staff numbers more than one.

The senior Editor and proprietor is off again on a flying trip. A communication from him informs us that he is enjoying health, and will be home before our next issue.

Our esteemed friend and Associate J. B. Gaudet has returned from Morgan City, looking the picture of health. He says his trip was a pleasant one, and no doubt that in our next issue he will present our readers with some pleasant detail.

The dead lock in the Senate is broken at last and the Senate is now considering executive business. The great catastrophy apprehended by the democrats in republican ranks has not been realized, and we think that the breach between the stalwarts and the administration will not be as wide as our democratic friends anticipate.

There seem to be quite a fraternizing spirit desired between white and colored Masons. We had the pleasure of perusing a communication sent to Sir Knight J. Henri Burch from a prominent member of a white Grand Lodge of Portland, Maine, desiring the proceedings of the Eureka Grand Lodge of this State with the offer of reciprocating through the medium of the Grand Secretaries. Light is dawning in the East.

Effect of Mahone on the South.—It is melancholy to think that even little Billy Mahone found so stupid an imitator in Burnside.—Enoxville Dispatch.

COLORED ORGANIZATION.

The city of New Orleans is celebrated for its organizations, and almost daily we can see parading some of our thoroughfares a well regaliared organization of some kind proforming their constitutional obligations. Whilst the daily papers teem with the virtues of the white organizations both military and civil, and which many of them richly deserve, our colored journals have heretofore been almost silent upon the merits of Colored organizations.

It would be surprising to know how many of these organizations exist, especially of a benevolent character, the well regulated system and success with which they are conducted, and the amount of wealth they posses, in fact they are harbingers of mercy to the poor and destitute of the community, especially to those of their membership. We shall not at this time attempt to give any specific data relative to these organizations, but we shall at some future day gather the statistics, and furnish the community with valuable information. In connection with these organizations, we know of several among the hundreds of them, who have thousands of dollars in their treasuries, to say nothing of valuable property in their possessions. Hence in this direction at least, the colored people are silently but effectually building up a reputation which will go far to refute many of the sladerous reports circulated relative to their imbecility. It is a notorious fact that the financial system of many of these organizations, are better, and more honestly conducted than many of our banking, and State institutions. Their solvency for years, and their ability to meet their legal demands are sufficient evidences to bear out these statements. The manner in which the sick are cared for, and the respectable interments given to their dead, are acts not only worthy of note, but of special pride to our city. Benevolent organizations are not the only species of these noble beneficiaries.

They are social, literary, and industrial in their characters, notable those noble bands of yeomanry the longsboremen and cotton yardmen. These two organizations have a system as perfect as any laborers union in this country. They are the necessary anxiliaries to our mercantile comunity. It is through their aid that the great carries of Nations comes and goes, and the mighty staples of our State are handled, giving wealth to our merchants, and revenues to our National and State Goverments. Hence the necessity of the State authorities to protect the peace and happiness of these individuals, guaranting to them their rights, to keep them within our borders. But our attention is at this time especially directed to the Cotton Yard Men Benevolent Association No. 2, and their grand display on Sunday last in the celebration of their aniversary. With nearly two hundred men in line, led by two bands of music and as well dressed and uniformed as any set of men that ever paraded our streets, they proceeded to the St. Peters A. M. E. Church in Jefferson, where the religious services were conducted by the Rev. H. B. Parks, and C. Malone. The ceremonies were very imposing.

A beautiful wreath was presented to the organization in the name of the Church Aid Association, by a little girl. Her pathetic an able presentation address brought tears to the eyes of nearly all present.

A beautiful silk flag was then christened and dedicated to the Association by Rev. C. Malone, which was received by Mr. Edward Thompson, and Miss Lizzie Taylor, who were appointed guardians of the flag. Mr. Thompson a worthy member of this institution, in fitting words returned the thanks of the institution and speaking for it said, that by Divine aid the flag representing that of our Nation should never trail in the dust. Miss Taylor one of our best young ladies a zealous, moral, and religious teacher of our youth, in her characteristic christian manner spoke sweet words of consolation to these noble sons of toil. The Association was then dismissed, and proceeded to the 1st street Methodist Church were their banner was dedicated with like imposing ceremonies.

CONTINUATION OF OUR WASHINTON EDITORAL CORRESPONDENCE.

This was the grandest day of all for the delegation. It was the day upon which we were to carry into execution the sacred trust committed into our hands by our constituents; to meet the cultured and patriotic President of the United States; either to reflect honor and credit upon our race, and party, or to return home with shame and disappointment. The eye of the country was upon us. The criticisms of partizan, and prejudice journals awaited our actions, but none so mean as to do us injustice, or to say an unkind and disreputable word saving those of the locality from whence we came, which seem ever ready to ridicule our efforts, no matter how honorable, or how patriotic they may be.

Judge Dumont at an early hour called at the Willard's, and arranged with Senator Kellogg, and Congressman Darrall, a meeting with the President for 1 o'clock that day. The business of the Senate requiring Senator Kellogg's presence, our worthy representative Hon. C. B. Darrell accompanied us to the Executive mansion. The day was not the pleasantest for Louisianians who are accustomed to the "Sunny South." The rain was falling "thick and fast," and the blighting winds so characteristic to Washington came rushing down every street and Avenue, so as to render a heavy overcoat quite a luxury. We proceeded to the White House, which we will take occasion to describe hereafter, and was urshered into the celebrated "eastroom" to await the pleasure of His Excellency. We scarce had time to inspect the massive chandaliers which hung down in beauty and grandeur, the beautiful and costly oil paintings of Mrs. President Washington, and Mrs. President Hayes, before the usher announced that the President awaited the delegation. As we ascended the stairs, there were others awaiting an audiance and wondered why we were given the preference, an individual replied "they are from Louisiana and that settles it." We soon found ourselves in the presence of a noble looking individual who was introduced to us as President Garfield. A finer physic, or a more noble type of a man can scarcely be found. Upon his brow can be read ability, force of character, and dignity.

The welcome given to the delegation was so spontaneons, and cordial, that if there were any misgivings, or embarassments on the part of any member of the delegation it was immediately dispersed, and every one felt, that while they were in the presence of the honored chief Magistrate of our country, they were there as representatives of a people to whom he was willing to give his undivided attention, and unstinted respect. After an appropriate introduction by our distinguished and attentive Congressman, judge Gla the worthy chairman of the delegation in fitting words introduced judge Dumont as spokesman of the delegation, who steped to the front, and in a strain of eloquence not common to our most distinguished statesmen electrified both the President and delegation, which effect continued to the end of his remarks. Judge Dumont said:

Mr. President: We come to thank you for your many expressions of good will towards our race both in the past and notably in your inaugural.

Encouraged by your liberal sentiments, practical views and comprehensive grasp of the country's needs, we are disposed to believe that a new era has dawned on the South in particular, the beneficient result results of which will be to render the antonomies of State in that section as heartily acceptable to all races as is the case with citizens in other portions of our common country. While our hearts glow with patriotic fervor for all that which pertains to the prosperity of the whole nation, we are especially pleased at the marked reference in your inaugural to the improvement of the Mississippi. Representing the bone and sinew of the race who enables the South to contribute her quota of wealth to the Nation, we hail with joy any tendency of the Administration to reclaim and develop our alluvial lands that the industrial usefulness of our race may be increased thereby. We desire, through Your Excellency, to thank the American people for their determined and succesful efforts in saving the Nation from retrograding in the cause of freedom from the day that the Chief Magistracy was honored by our beloved liberator, Abraham Lincoln, to the present time. Beljeving that only in and through the principles of the Republican party is to be found the growth of intelligence, the encouragement and enobling of labor, the elevation of our race and the perpetuity of the republic, we will untireingly labor hence, as in the past, for the prevalence of those principles. We cherish our country and it is the chief aim of our people to realize the fulness of American citizenship by the possession of that guardian Angle of America sovereignty—intelligence. Not many months since, Mr. President, you very pertinently remarked in substance to a delegation of colored men—that an educated man is as three to one.

On the part of our people there has never been a lack of disposition to drink at the fountain of knowledge, and we believe the speediest manner to have school houses to dot every cross road in the South and to place school books in the hands of our youth is for the Nation to make it as safe to cast a Republican vote in Louisiana as it is in Vermont and the results honestly announced. We believe that with the aid of the Administration those results can be achieved. Let your Excellency within the full scope of the Constitution cost around us the protecting mantle of the Federal arm, and, Mr. President, you may live to see the fruition of the ennobling principles for which you have so ably battled through a long public carreer. Let our yeomanry feel secure in their possessions and safe in their lives and they will yearly give increased wealth to the country from our rich soil. May Your Excellency live to see the colored man clothed in all the attributes of citizenship and by his acts continue to refute many unkind statements which his enemies have heaped upon him.

In accordance with the desire of the Committee I shall now request the secretary to read the address.

(Continued.)

G. U. O. O. F.

The Odd Fellows' Entertainment to come off at the Fair Grounds next Tuesday, 10th inst., promises to surpass any thing of the kind ever before witnessed in this city. Letters of encouragement come from all parts of the State, where the Order is located. P. N. F., Joseph LeBlanc, writing from Thibodeaux, says:

"We are of the opinion that we will have from 600 to 800 persons on our excursion for the 9th of May, to participate in the celebration of the next day."

P. N. F., Charles A. Roxborough, writing from Plaquemine, Iberville parish, says:

"Our Lodge has, at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars purchased a magnificent building, formmerly the Wharton Union School House. A great many of our members anticipate taking a part in the parade on the 10th of May and for that purpose we will leave here on the Gay, on Sunday May 8."

P. N. F., Arthur H. Colwell, of Baton Rouge, La., expatiates in a letter thus:

"It appears that the forthcoming celebration will surpass all previous ones in point of beauty, splendor and brillancy. Many of our boys will be in attendance."

Similar letters have been received from Galveston and Houston, Texas, Mobile, Ala., and various points in Mississipp. The Joint Committee met in regular session last Sunday, with P. N. F. George Gracien, vice-chairman, presiding; but as the business had been pretty nearly all transacted, after going through the routine of sub-committees' reports, an adjournment until to-morrow at 10 o'clock was soon had. The chairman of the Committee has an understanding with the Presidents of the street car companies that the cars from the Grounds to Canal street will run all night and as often as desired by the Committee, should there be a crowd sufficiently large to warrant it, but the fare after 12 o'clock will be 10 cents. "Yes," said the President of the Dumaine line, "you can have a car every five minutes if you desire it, and have a sufficient number to warrant it."

The several heads of the several sub-committees have been reconnoitering in the vicinity of the Fair Grounds, with a view of "acting well each his part," and leaving nothing undone that would tend to conduce to the welfare and happiness of patrons. *A propos* of this subject, the writer, while sauntering along Canal street a few evenings ago, chanced to spy the genial young chairman of the sub-arrangement committee, P. N. F. C. J. Thomas, comfortably seated in a beautiful jump-seat buggy, drawn by an apparently well fed, well-kept "2.40 on the plank road nag". A beckoning nod of the head, a familiar shrug of the shoulders and a complacent summoning smile, soon magnetized our right *pedis* to the left hub of his vehicle and a warm shake of the hand ensued, At the command "jump in," we suddenly found ourselves comfortably seated alongside of "Tom" also. "Where are you going, Tom?" we inquired. "Where am I going! why, to the Fair Grounds, of course." "Is there anything particular going on out there this evening?" "No," he replied, but I'm going to take a general survey of the place, see how the bar, restaurant, tables, the orator's stand, etc., should be arranged for our entertainment." "O pshaw, I thought you were going to the lake to refresh," we observed. "Well, we can do that also," was the response. "All right," we rejoined. Tom is a jolly jocose sort of a genius, and is nearly always getting off such side splitters and jaw-breakers that the "boys" have all been afraid to tackle him for fear that he might get off something that would knock them higher than a kite!

Upon this occasion, however, he unexpectedly found one "equal to the emergency" in the person of a smutty faced lad (not *Ladd*, for there is no more such as him) little bigger than a dumpling, who was kind enough to grasp our horse by the bridle at one of the fashionable saloons at West End, with the salutation "want boy ter hole yer hoss sah?" Thinking this a favorable opportunity to demolish the truant, Tom, mildly went for him as near as we could catch the words as follows: "Yes, my dimunitive youth; extricate the quadruped from the vehicle; stabulate him, pepare him bounteously with some nurshing elements, and when the Auroral dawn shall have illuminated the Oriental Horizon, I will reward you handsomely for your hospitality."

The boy gazed amazingly, first at Tom, and then at the horse's hoof, Tom assumedly paid no further attention, bnt with a quick step walked off into the saloon and left the "diminutive youth" to solve the problem as best he might. Having masticated soft shell crabs, etc., to our gratification we returned to our vehicle, when, to our great astonishment and to his complete annihilation, the youth sallied forth at Tom thus:

"Mister, I have satisfactorily endulged the quadruped in the clamorous cause of a craving appetite, and therefore gastronomical satiety admonishes him no longer, he having demolished the congruent substance to the extent of a V note, the abstraction of which from one of the external cavities of the pantaloons, within the domain of your abdominal regions, is now so anxiously awaited by me that I have concluded to make it a *sine qua non* to your departure!

It is unnecessary to say that Tom "paid for his learning."

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland Maine.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

Monday April 25th was a day long to be remembered in the history of the District of Columbia, it being the occasion of the unveiling the statute to Admiral David G. Farragut. Nature lent all her charms to the day and the city was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting. At an early hour the streets were thronged with people in holiday attire ardently intent on having a good time, soldiers in gay uniforms were marching, and countermarching preparatory to falling in line. The procession was announced to start at twelve o'clock sharp, and being composed entirely of naval, and miltary forces it was on time to the minute. But a short time ago Pennsylvania Avenue echoed the footsteps of thousands of men marching with military precision to the sound of martial music until the remembrance of that occasion has somewhat faded from memory, no street procession can be called grand, but the sight presented on last Monday will be long spoken of as one of the most novel, varied and picturesque scenes ever witnessed in this city. Arriving at the statue we found and immense throng gathered, waiting for the ceremonies to commence. Three large stands had been erected and were crowded to their utmost capacity. The statue is the work of Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie and represents the Admiral standing with telescopic glass in hand, and his right foot resting on a tackle block as though looking over the scene. It is mounted on a large granite pedestal on the four corners of which rest four large brass motars. On the arrival of the procession at the square, an opening prayer was delivered, and then the statue was unveiled by Quartermaster Knowles who lashed Faragut in the rigging of the flag ship Hartford at the battle of Mobile Bay. President Garfield was then introduced by Secretary Hunt and made the following characteristic address:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is the singular province of art to break down the limitations which separate the generations of men from each other, and allow those of past generations to be comrades and associates of those now living. This Capital is silently being filled up with the heroes of other times. Men of three wars have taken their places in silent eloquence as guardians and guards of the Nation they loved so well, and as the years pass on these squares and public places will be rendered more and more populous, more and more eloquent by the presence of dead heroes of other days. From all quarters of the country, from all generations of its life, from all portions of its service, these heroes come by the ministry and mystery of art to take their places and stand as permanent guardians of our Nation's glory. To-day we come to hail this hero who comes from the sea down from the shrouds of his flag-ship, wreathed with the smoke and glory of victory, bringing sixty years of national life and honor, to take his place as an honored compatriot and perpetual guardian of his Nation's glory. In the name of the Nation I accept this noble statue, and his country will guard it as he guarded his country.

When the applause had died away. Hon. Horace Maynard of Tennessee, was introduced as first orator of the occasion, and was followed by Hon. D. Vorhees of Indiana. The festivities were brought to a close by the President reviewing the procession from a stand erected in front of the White House.

We have had two fashfonable weddings lately among our people. Mr. Albert Brodie to Miss Mamie Syphax and Mr. George Ball to Miss Josie Stewart, both were brilliant affairs, and the presents were numerous and costly.

School circles have been once more stirred up over the alleged shortcoming of two school marms. One who, by the way, is noted for her talent as an elocutionist, has been caught in the act of writing love letters to an eighteen year old scholar. His mother, finding her son more proficient in love-making than in learning, took the letters to the trustees and hence—

The other one was where a married lady thought her husband too attentive to a certain lady teacher and took occasion to upbraid her on the street, and afterwards applied to the trustees, and they without any investigation whatever, demanded the lady's re signation. In this case, public opinion is decidedly on the side of the teacher, the trustees being severely censured for their hasty action. The course pursued by Mrs. M—— is characterized as the outcome of "jealousy, the green-eyed monster that doth mock the meat it feeds upon." As said teacher has never given occasion for the breath of calumny to touch her name, every one sympathises with her in her hour of trial. It is reported that she intends to sue the Board of Trustees for defamation of character.

It is a good thing the married members of the Louisiana delegation left here as soon as they did, for I fear they would not now be treated as hospitably as they were, for the lady teachers demand a "certificate of permission" from the wife of every married man before the door is opened to him. We have one from Mrs. Nasby and consequently feel safe.

Next Monday and Tuesday evenings, the Colored Boston Ideal Co., under the management of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau will give two concerts for the benefit of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, at Lincoln Hall. This company is composed of such artists as Marie Selika, Wallace King, Sam Lucas, S. Williams and others of like celebrity. The seats have been nearly all sold and large and fashionable audiences will greet the really excellent Company. NASBY.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1881.

DIED April 30, 1881, at her residence 48 Palmyra street, NAOMI RUTH NEWMAN, aged 3 months and 14 days, youngest child of Mrs. Sarah E. Newman and G. R. M. Newman.

USE DISINFECTANTS.

The season is rapidly approaching, if it have not already arrived, when something must be done to preserve health and prevent some forms of fevers that depend on blood poisoning. The following is a very good disinfectant: Take three pounds of copperas and dissolve it in four gallons of hot water, and then add, cold, one pint of carbolic acid (calvert's No. 5 is as good as any) and the mixture is all ready for use.

One gallon will serve to disinfect a foul privy vault. The operation of disinfection should be repeated every week or two. Lime should not be thrown in privy vaults. Plaster of Paris may, however, be freely used. For sinks, kitchens, open drains, yards, stables and alley-ways that give off bad odors, use freshly slacked lime, plaster of Paris, copperas sprinkled about. See to it that your lot is well drained and that no kitchen slops stand in your yard. Prevent privy vaults from overflowing. Whitewash all unpainted sheds, privy vaults, fences and you will soon perceive that you are doing a good sanitary work.

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The Louisianian,

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1881.

Ex Senator David Young, of Concordia parish, is in the city, on business.

The Fair at St. Philip's Church closed on Saturday night last, with a financial success.

A Picnic will be given by the Harmonia B. A. for the benefit of their relief fund Monday, May 30, at Loeper's Park.

Internal Revenue Collector J. M. Hill, of Mississippi, is in town. Mr. Hill is said to be a very competent official.

Ex Gov. C. C. Antoine returned to the city from his plantation, on Sunday last, wheither he went on business pertaining to his farm.

We are gladsto announce that the circulotion of the LOUISIANIAN is increasing rapidly, and we are grateful to our friends for the appreciation.

Governor Wiltz and family left the city, on Monday 2nd, for St. Martinsville, where he will remain several weeks to regain his much impaired health.

The Rit. Rev. J. N. Galleher, D. D., Bishop of Louisiana, will visit St. Philip's Church, Sunday, May 8th to administer the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation. Strangers are invited. — Seats free.

Our energetic and genial young friend, Mr. J. M. Vance, Jr., private secretary of Naval Officer, A. J. Dumont, has returned to his post of duty from Washington, D. C. looking the picture of health.

The St. James Sabbath School Fair closed its doors on Tuesday night with a grand financial success. In the contest between the (babies) for a silver cup, little Peter Giddes, without any trouble walked off with the laurels.

Mrs. Charlotte Baker, the mother of our affable young friend, Duncan Williams, died at her residence, 472 Franklin street, on Monday, May 2nd, leaving a son and four adopted daughters to morn her loss. As a mother, she was kind, generous, and pleasing; as a friend, she was true, never forgetting the poor, watching all times the interests of the orphans. She died in the religious harness of the Lord.

The game of base ball between the Bostons and Pickwicks at Oakland Park on Monday, was warmly contested. The game was interesting on both sides, and showed skill and dexterity which received its merited applause from the spectators. In the last inning both sides made desperate efforts to carry off the laurels. The Pickwicks however, were victorious and warmly congratulated by their friends.

The picnic given by the young men's Hope Benevolent Association at Loeper's Park on Monday, May 2nd, was one of the most enjoyable gathering of the season. The Park was literally jammed with a very select audience. Among whice were many beautiful faces new to our reporter handsomely attired in picnic costumes The picnic was in keeping with other entertainments given by these popular young men and ladies. Mrs. Hawkins, the lady manageris the mistress of picnic givers. Mr. Reid, the accomplished barkeeper, together with Messrs. J. E. Porter and D. M. A. Haynes, deserves great credit for the orderly manner in which the affair was conducted.

The competitive game of base ball between the A. J. Dumont's and the Etner's on Sunday last at Delachaise's base ball ground, was postpone at the close of the fourth inning, on account of the appearance of rain. At the close of the game the score stood 4 to 1 in favor of the A. J. Dumont's. Immediately after the rain ceased, the game again took place when the Etner's played with great force and accuracy, walking rapidly up to the A. J. Dumonts. In the sixth inning's, the Etner's made another grand effort bringing the score 5 to 6. In the ninth inning's the interest and excitement were intense. When the game ended the score stood 7 to 8 in favor to the Etners.

The Benevolent Daughters of Louisiana, No 2, commemorated their annual anniversary on Wednesday, May 4, at Oakland Park; by treating their many friends to a fine and select picnic. Those who were present had a delightful and enjoyable time. The music was par excellence surpassing in every particular any the writer has heard during the season. The Society is one of the oldest in the city. The ladies associated with it are affable and pleasing in their manners. Their many charitable deeds has won for them an army of warm personal friends, which they so justly deserve. For compliments they will please accept our best wishes.

The writer takes great pleasure through the press acknowledging the receipt of an elegant boquet lately presented by the Evening Primrose Club, as a testimonial of that fine social organization, for kindly notices of them through these columns. While flowers may fade, their perfumes will never be lost to our sense of smell and in this respect we fondly hope that the Evening Primrose Club may ever bud and perfume the social life of its members and friends. The ladies connected with the Primrose are affable and pleasing highly talented, and have done much for the religious moral and intellectual training of our people, and in a great degree fitted many of them for social gathering. Our best wishes for her future prosperity.

On Thursday evening, last a grand concert was given at the Central Congregational Church by the students of the Straight University. Long before 8 o'clock the Church was densely crowded with the "elite" of the city. The musical demonstrations were particularly interesting. The most charming features of the entertainment were the soprano solo sung by Miss Kennedy, and tenor solo by Mr. W. J. Nickerson. The soprano by Miss Kennedy was rendered in first class style, and elicited a loud and continued encore. The tenor by Nickerson was also interesting, surpassing in style and beauty, any of the others, Misses Smith and Landry responded to an encore, which they justly merited for their voices were sweet and at times enchanting. The professors deserve great credit for the success of the entertainment.

One of the most delightful events of the season, in our social circle, occured on Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Vance. The occasion was the anniversary celebration of their Society, the Benevolent Daughters of Louisiana No 1. As early as 9 o'clock, the spacious and commodious parlors, beautifully and profusely decorated for the reception of the guests, was literally crowded with the "elite" of our society. The entertainment was an exceedingly pleasant one for all who were present. The guests were charming in the extreme. There was an entire lack of stiffness which are the usual characteristic of some of our young ladies. The guests mingled freely and every one seemed embued with amiability. Messrs. Burch and Atswood, together with Judge Dumont were the center of attraction. They kept the guests in a perpetual state of (glee) during the entire evening by their ever ready wit and appreciable humor. At 11 o'clock Mrs. Geddes invited the guests to supper, where they found a table bountifully loaded with all the delicacies, which epicures love. The occasion will long be remembered, and will be treasured up as a pleasant souvenir in the memory of those who were present.

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Reference: Hon. W. L. Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta.

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To introduce our new styles and influence trade we make the following unparalleled offers for a short time: "The Berlin Packet contains a gold plated watch chain, agate shawl pin, lady's elegant set jewelry, sea bean cuff buttons, coral necklace, set of agate studs, gold plate band ring, collar button, key ring, pocket-book, imitation silk handkerchief, pen, pencil, comic envelopes and visiting cards. All these mailed to you for 35c. in stamps; 4 packets for $1.00. The lot can be retailed at from $2 to $5.00.

The Royal Casket contains one superb amethyst ring, elegant coral brooch set in box, fancy necklace, coral sleeve buttons, engraved gold plate bracelets, rose scarf pin, gold plated lady's set, gold plate sleeve buttons, heavy gold plate studs, lovely cameo scarf pin, genuine Parisian diamond stud, Maltese cross with P. diamond center, beautiful jet sleeve buttons, plated collar button, plated link watch chain, plain gold plate ring, nobby cameo ring, Maltese ear-rings with P. diamond settings, gents' full comb, amethyst set, lady's full plated set with white stone settings, jet and cameo scarf pin, eng. gold plate sleeve buttons. The whole of this magnificent collection sent secure by mail for $1, 2 for $1.70, 4 for $3. This lot can be retailed easily at from $5 to $10. Address, N. Y. JEWELRY CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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R. W.—R H Taylor..Dept. Gr Master.
Jno G Lewis.....Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gaudet.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer.
A. P. Williams.....Grand Secretary.
J Henri Burch.....Grand Lecturer.
.....Grand Orator.
J R V Thomas.....Chaplain.
Chas. A. Cripps.....Grand Organist
J. E Trosclair.....Gr Senior Deacon.
Franklin Anderson....Gr. Junior Deacon.
Sterling Barrow.....Sr Steward.
Louis Vinet.....Jr Steward.
Ed J Holmes.....Gr Mr of Ceremonies
Isidore Rieras.....Grand Marshal.
Jno A Marshall....Gr. Standard Bearer.
J V. Labostrie.....Gr. Sword Bearer.
R. Bruce Johnson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

E. J. Holmes.....W. M.
E. J. Webb.....S. W.
R. Bruce Johnson.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
Henderson McCray.....Sec'y.

Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

Wm. G. Brown.....W. M.
Isidore Rieras.....S. W.
J. J. Ross.....J. W.
Wm. Johnson.....Treas.
A. P. Williams.....Sec'y.

Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

Monroe Nelson.....W. M.
James Isabelle.....S. W.
R. R. Isabelle.....J. W.
John Brown.....Treas.
H C Donnelly.....Sec'y.

Meets 2d. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

A. W. Thompson.....W. M.
J. R. Collins.....S. W.
J. W. Foreman.....J. W.
.....Treas.
Jno. A. Marshall.....Sec'y.

Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

C. Becknell.....W M.
Frank Anderson.....S W.
Frederick Fobb.....J. W.
J. Henri Burch.....Treas.
Jno. G. Lewis.....Sec'y.

Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. A. Williams.....W M.
W. John DeLacy.....S. W.
J. B. Pierson.....J. W.
A. A. Williams.....Treas.
John E. Trosclair.....Sec'y.

Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

J. V Labourstrie.....W. M.
Wm. Vigers.....S W.
A. F. Tervalon.....J. W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
William Green.....Sec'y.

Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO 8.

Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
A. Benjamin.....S. W.
Alex. Baines.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
C. W. Lovi.....Sec'y

Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richarh F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y

Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown.....Chairman.
James Lowis.
A. P. Williams.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress.
Emeline Webb.....Ast.
Lucretia Scott.....Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah.
H Roberson.....Ruth.
Annie Howard.....Esther.
Jane Steele.....Martha.
Eliza Jamieson.....Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D D.....W G P.

Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor.. Camp and Common.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS E.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000.....	$30,0 0
1 Prize of	10,000.....	10,000
1 Prize of	5, 00.....	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500.....	5,000
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20 Prizes of	500.....	10,000
100 Prizes of	100.....	10,000
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9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are.....	$2 700
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Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of May 10, 1881.

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PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-18-1y

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S PEE CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS, CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and gusrantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shal receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

☞ OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanations, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate qantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the REV. GEO. E. CRANSTON, Principal, 180 West Biddle street Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio.
Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.
Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.
Prof. R. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University.
Rev. A. Crumell, D. D., Pastor St. Luke's, Washington, D. C.
A. T. Augusta, M. D., Washington, D. C.
Whitfield Winsey, M. D., Baltimore.
Mr. James C. Bishop, Annapolis, Md.
Mr. W. H. Bishop, sr., Baltimore.
Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.
Mr. John L. Locks, Baltimore. 8-3

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MAGAZINE,

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

Extraordinary Inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,
308, 311, 311½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

F. A. GONZALES & BRO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA CIGARS

Cor. Camp and Common Sts.,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

1881.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazaar, one year	4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume,) for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the largest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

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Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
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Harper's Bazar, one year	4 00
The THREE above-named publications, one year	10 00
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Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

36th YEAR.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages; printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Sciences, including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American:

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 35 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to MUNN & Co. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents.

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts.
Washington, D. C.

C. E. GIRARDEY,

Auctioneer and Appraiser,

CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2, 1881.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1881.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper.

WEEKLY, $1.15.	SEMI-WEEKLY, $2.50.	DAILY $10.00,

IN NEWS-GETTING,
EDITORIAL ABILITY,
CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

First-Class Newspaper,

The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior,

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN

Is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.

The LOCAL DEPARTMENT in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, Is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

Is published each Monday and Thursday, and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

has been added to this edition of the paper and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN

has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only

$1.15, POSTAGE PAID.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

are ably and carefully conducted, and are as liable as any published in the country.

"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP,"
WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND
THE HOME DEPARTMENT

will contain leading and interesting features.

AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

THE INTER-OCEAN

IS UNEXCELLED.

It is the intention of the proprietors of the INTER-OCEAN to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE INTER-OCEAN,
Chicago.

People's House,

Cor. First and Dryades streets.

SPACIOUS SALOON,

With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and

ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

L. A. GOBRIGHT,

Solicitor of Claims,

Is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and and other business pretaining to them, or to any parties whoever. Address,
L. A. GOBRIGHT, Washington, D. C.
He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith. dec25 79.

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse st.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE.

A. A. A. Y., M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.



OFFICERS 1881.

M. W.—Calvin F. Ladd, ...Grand Master.
R. W.—R H Taylor..Dept. Gr. Master.
Jno G Lewis.....Grand Senior Warden.
J. B. Gaudet.....Grand Junior Warden.
Wm Mulford.....Grand Treasurer.
A. P. Williams.....Grand Secretary.
J Henri Burch.....Grand Lecturer.
.....Grand Orator.
J R V Thomas.....Chaplain.
Uhas. A. Cripps.....Grand Organist
J. E Trosclair.....Gr Senior Deacon.
Franklin Anderson....Gr. Junior Deacon.
Sterling Barrow.....Sr Steward.
Louis Vinet.....Jr Steward.
Ed J Holmes.....Gr Mr of Ceremonies
Isidore Rieras.....Grand Marshal.
Jno A Marshall....Gr. Standard Bearer.
J V. Labostrie.....Gr. Sword Bearer.
R. Bruce Johnson.....Gr. Pursuivant.
Jefferson Stokes.....Gr. Tyler.

RICHMOND LODGE No 1.

E. J. Holmes.....W. M.
E. J. Webb.....S. W.
R. Bruce Johnson.....J. W.
Wm. Mulford.....Treas.
Henderson McCray.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2

Wm. G. Brown.....W. M.
Isidore Rieras.....S. W.
J. J. Ross.....J. W.
Wm. Johnson.....Treas.
A. P. Williams.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet, St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3

Monroe Nelson.....W. M.
James Isabelle.....S. W.
R. R. Isabelle.....J. W.
John Brown.....Treas.
H C Donnelly.....Sec'y.
Meets 2d. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

A. W. Thompson.....W. M.
J. R. Collins.....S. W.
J. W. Foreman.....J. W.
.....Treas.
Jno. A. Marshall.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd. Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

C. Becknell.....W M.
Frank Anderson.....S W.
Frederick Fobb.....J. W.
J. Henri Burch.....Treas.
Jno. G. Lewis.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st. Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. A. Williams.....W M.
W. John DeLacy.....S. W.
J. B. Pierson.....J. W.
A. A. Williams.....Treas.
John E. Trosclair.....Sec'y.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

J. V Labourstrie.....W. M,
Wm. Vigers.....S W.
A. F. Tervalon.....J. W.
H. E. De Fruentes.....Treas.
William Green.....Sec'y.
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE. NO 8.

Sterling Barrow.....W. M.
A. Benjamin.....S. W.
Alex. Baines.....J. W.
W. T. Taylor.....Treas.
C. W. Levi.....Sec'y
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richarh F. Cook.....W. M.
Elijah John.....S. W.
Wm. Hamilton.....J. W.
S Bird.....Treas.
F W Barrington.....Sec'y
Meets at Monroe, La.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

W. G. Brown.....Chairman.
James Lewis.
A. P. Williams.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn.....W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green.....W. Patron.
Sis. M. L. Dale.....Ast. Matron.
V. C. Green.....Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele.....Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductress.
Emeline Webb.....Ast.
Lucretia Scott.....Warden.
Bro. E. J. Webb.....Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams.....Adah.
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This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.
All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.
N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-3-1y

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ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

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From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

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Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shal receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shalll untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana,
State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practised at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliabl agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calveret's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green virtriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

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THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

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